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INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
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NORTH EASTERN PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (NEPDP)

**PROGRAM PERFORMANCE DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER
1, 2005 TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2006**

Compiled: October 2006

Report compiled for NEPDP by the Team Leader
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Abstract

The first year of implementation of the NEPDP provided a rewarding as well as challenging period for the program due to high staff turnover.

Program implementation arrangements, mobilisation of resources including personnel and the procurement of major inputs for program implementation were successfully undertaken during the reporting period.

Implementation activities, got underway and results have been demonstrated in most of the project objectives. Among the key achievements include the procurement and fabrication of mobile veterinary laboratories, acquisition and installation of communication equipment, establishment of program liaison at the field level, capacity building of local partners, policy advocacy, marketing development/support and provision of disease screening services to pastoralists.

Among the key challenges facing the program, include its limited geographic coverage, which negatives its effectiveness especially in disease surveillance and livestock marketing. These activities would benefit more from a regional approach. The program also lacks budgets to support its administrative functions such as the Nairobi and Garissa Liaison offices, strengthen internal markets and advance the effectiveness of the local partners grassroots networks.

In the next reporting period, the program will achieve faster progress as well as seek to address emerging issues through a realignment of its resources and activities.

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Introduction

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) is a specialist technical body of the African Union (AU) established in 1951. It has the mandate to enhance the AU member states and their regional economic communities ability to sustainably improve the contribution of their animal resources to the nutrition and incomes of their communities; especially the rural poor. This mandate is organized around three core programmatic thrusts, namely;

- Animal health
- Animal production
- Trade and Markets

These core thrusts are supported by 3 cross-cutting pillars comprising;

- Livestock information, communication and knowledge management
- Quality assurance of livestock and products of animal origin
- Harmonization of livestock related policies and legal frameworks

In the pursuit of its mandate AU-IBAR has defined its functions as follows:

- Improvement of animal health service delivery systems
- Improvement of animal feeds and feed resources
- Improvement of animal genetic resources
- Development of animal industry and marketing of livestock and livestock products
- Promotion of technology transfer for the development of animal resources
- Promotion of the development of human resources for the animal industry
- Encouraging research in the are of livestock development
- Organization of scientific conferences, workshops and seminars related to animal resources development and management

In order to realize its objectives, the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources carries out a number of activities

- Coordinates the activities of all AU member states in the field of animal health and production
- Collects, collates and disseminates information on all aspects of animal health and production
- Liaises with appropriate authorities of member states, regional groups, inter-governmental and international organizations on matters of animal health and production
- Initiates, develops and executes projects in the fields of animal health and production

The North Eastern Pastoral Development Program (NEPD) is a development program developed and executed by the AU-IBAR in collaboration with the government of Kenya and private sector partners. The NEPD is a 3-year project funded by USAID Kenya. It officially kicked off on the February 4th, 2005 and is scheduled to run until February 3rd, 2008. Its main focus is to increase the households incomes, and therefore improve the livelihoods of pastoralists in the North Eastern

Province and Tana River districts of Kenya. The inhabitants of these areas depend on livestock production for their livelihoods. Most, have, however, remained poor partly due to high morbidity and mortality in their herds, inability to access markets for livestock and livestock products, and poor access to essential services and technology.

To achieve its broad objectives, the project is working to strengthen livestock marketing, disease control and access to animal health care delivery in the target pastoral districts by adopting the following strategies:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of local organizations involved in the promotion of livestock marketing and related services support to pastoralists
- Promoting access to markets for livestock and livestock products
- Strengthening the capacity of the veterinary department for animal health service delivery and disease control
- Strengthening private-public sector collaboration in market access and service delivery

The program has been organized into 4 components as follows;

- Institutional strengthening of KLMC and LTMS-K and their member associations.
- Improved advocacy ability of KLMC, LTMS-K CAHWs and their member associations.
- Financial and non-financial services for marketing and animal health including peace initiatives, and
- Improved disease surveillance and animal health services.

The NEPDP is implemented through relevant departments of the MOLFD and private sector partners; namely the Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC) and Livestock Traders and Marketing Society of Kenya (LTMSK).

Program Targets for the Period

The reporting period marked program start-up and activities and processes. The main objectives of the program during the period were to recruit personnel for program implementation, establish program offices in Nairobi and field, and kick off the implementation process. Majority of the kick off activities centered mainly on acquisition of relevant supplies, identification and prioritization of needs and formulation of a sound implementation plan for the project and a beginning of implementation of project activities to achieve its objectives.

Program Operations and Management

Implementation Arrangements - Review and signing of the MOUs

AU/IBAR in consultation with the USAID and NEPDP implementing partners (KLMC, LTMS-K and MoLFD) after agreeing to the program implementation arrangements, developed and reviewed MOUs designed to guide the process. During the meetings with USAID and GoK, it was agreed that the MoLFD and livestock private sector players (LTMS-K and KLMC) play the leading role in the implementation of activities of NEPDP while AU/IBAR would oversee overall implementation, provide technical guidance and financial management. AU-IBAR signed MoUs with all the partners.

Recruitment of NEPDP staff

AU/IBAR in collaboration with the Government of Kenya – Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development launched the recruitment of NEPDP technical and administrative staff through an advertisement in the Daily Nation Newspaper on the 27th of January 2006. Interviews for the short listed candidates were conducted between 8th and 10th March 2006. Four officers among them the team leader, project manager, animal health officer and livestock marketing officer were retained. KLMC and LTMS-K have also recruited one driver each. The Garissa project office in consultation with MoLFD recruited 4 drivers, a secretary/administrative assistant and accounts assistant. AU/IBAR has also retained the services of an accountant for NEPDP.

Establishment of project Office in Garissa

For effective coordination of implementation activities on the ground, it was found necessary to establish a liaison office in Garissa. The Garissa office will serve as a coordination unit for all project partners and field activities in the NEP and TRD. The project would have been housed at eh provincial head quarters, but due to shortage of space, the program settled at the Ministry of Water Services building. The office needed renovations, strengthening to enhance security and painting because it has been unused for a long time. All renovations and fitting of equipment were completed and the team settled in.



Procurement and installation of various equipment

Office equipment including computers, printers and photocopiers were procured for technical staff and the Garissa Office. Communication equipment (Codan Mobile and Base Radios) were also purchased and installed on all (6) field vehicles). These will be used for disease surveillance reporting and market information dissemination.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Due to its late start, the new NEPDP team concentrated mainly on getting the implementation process started. Program achievements are gauged on the basis of a draft M&E system, which the team plans to review /authenticate after practical interaction with the implementation process.

Team Work, Networking and Linkages

The NEPDP has reached out to other players in pastoral development with a view of exploiting synergies and sharing experience with peers in the industry.

- i. During the reporting period, the NEPDP participated in various stakeholder forums, where relevant sectoral issues were articulated and experience was shared with peers. These included a pastoral policy workshop organised by ILRI, Livestock Market Information System meetings organized by LINKS/ILRI, USAID/MOLFD coordination meetings organized quarterly, stakeholders workshop organized by SERECU and several international forums organized by AU-IBAR for the livestock sector.
- ii. Efforts have been afoot to establish collaboration with the USAID funded Centres for Disease Control Project based at the Kenya Medical Research Institute. The CDC is involved in research on Rift Valley Fever, one of the diseases that NEPDP was designed to help establish a surveillance system for (in collaboration with the PLP). After preliminary discussions with Dr. Njenga of CDC and the veterinary department at Kabete, it is thought prudent to collaborate with others already working on RVF and explore the possibility of developing a regional RVF surveillance system rather than one covering the NEPDP areas of operation. Modalities and institutional discussions are still being pursued on how best this can be implemented.
- iii. The NEPDP and AU-IBAR in general are working towards re-establishing linkages with ME markets developed by previous programs funded by USAID, viz; the Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (LTC) and the Pastoral Livelihoods Program (PLP). This will give leverage to the project by building on an already existing network.

Achievements on Specific Program Components

The NEPDP had a slow start due to staff changes at the time it was expected to take off. This notwithstanding, program implementation got underway and has continued to experience growing momentum during the reporting period. The following narrative underscores achievements made between October 2005 and September 2006.

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening of KLMC, LTMSK and their Member Associations

Development of KLMC & LTMSK business planning and Livestock Value Chain Analysis

NEPDP developed and sent out Expressions of Interest seeking for consultancy / professionals who were to undertake on the task of assisting KLMC and LTMS-K develop two 5-year business plans to help the two organizations (KLMC and LTMS-K) address the evolving needs of the livestock industry, achieve their marketing objectives and act as a guide to their operations.

The consultants were also to undertake a value chain analysis of the pastoral production system in order to identify opportunities and constraints/intervention points for service providers and entrepreneurs.

Deloitte consulting won the tender (from among 23 applicants) and was contracted for the job.

The exercise adopted a highly participatory approach. The NEPDP team worked very closely with the consultants and provided technical inputs through consultative meetings, workshops and one on one consultations. This led to a broadening of the initial scope to include milk; which had been left out. A no cost extension was granted to ensure completion within agreed terms. The entire assignment was completed successfully.

Facilitation with running and operation of the project Vehicles

The project has continued to provide operations and maintenance support for the vehicles provided to KLMC and LTMSK. Specifically, the salaries of their drivers, service, fuel, repairs and maintenance are coordinated and financed by the project.

Capacity building of KLMC/LTMSK grassroots capacity building through training of facilitators

The NEPDP has facilitated capacity building for the grassroots branches of the KLC and LTMSK, in order to make them effective in providing services, as well as advocating for pastoralists in their areas of operation. A 2-phased capacity approach was adopted and delivered during the reporting period. The first phase tackled leadership and governance as the core areas, while phase 2 training aimed at preparing the trainees to become resource persons/facilitators in their communities.

A total of 113 DLM members were trained in phase 1. Of these, 25 were selected for more advanced training during phase 2. Phase 2 trainees will have the responsibility of mobilizing local membership, sensitising and training branch members, managing the local secretariats etc.

Component 2: Improved Advocacy of KLMC, LTMSK, DLMCs and Member Associations



Figure 1: Participants of the Pastoral Policy Consultative workshop

Two key forums were organized to bring together KLMC and LTMSK and their grassroots memberships, with policy makers and other stakeholders in the livestock industry, to deliberate issues of concern to the pastoralists. The organisations also took part in various program activities, and in the process, increased on their visibility and advocacy acumen.

Consultative meeting of service providers and regulators in livestock production and marketing.

The consultative meeting of service providers and regulators was held in Garissa between March 1st and 3rd 2006. The meeting brought together 59 participants drawn from the local authorities, private practitioners, veterinary drug dealers, KLMC and LTMSK

members, MoLFD [PDVS, PDLP] and NGOs. The meeting identified gaps in the existing government policies and looked at ways of influencing adoption of favourable options in addition to improving on the existing linkages and partnership between public and private sector livestock health and marketing. The workshop came up with recommendations that formed the basis of a higher caliber workshop involving political leaders from the area and policy makers.

A follow-up to the first (grassroots) workshop was held at the Sun N Sand Beach Resort, Mombasa from the 5th to 6th July 2006. The main objective of the workshop was to share policy issues raised by stakeholders at the grassroots, galvanize the policy makers' support and commitment in addressing the issues, and develop an action plan for implementation. Six legislators, stakeholders from the development sector, private sector, local authority chiefs and senior policy makers from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development attended the workshop. The workshop proceedings have been circulated to all participants and stakeholders.

Program Implementation Achievements by the KLMC

- i. During the reporting period, KLMC, one of the key private sector partners involved in NEPDP implementation, accomplished the following milestones;
- ii. Participation in Training Needs Assessment of the DLMCs
- iii. Participated in Organizing Training Needs Assessments for district Peace Committees
- iv. Development of business plans – A 5 year business plan developed with the assistance of Deloitte Consulting
- v. Training of facilitators for DLMCs from NEP and TRD - achieved in collaboration with LTMSK. For the first time, these two organisations held a joint training session for their grassroots members.
- vi. Launch of Kotile Market – Ijara: with support from the NEPDP and other partners, mobilisation for the launch and operationalization of Kotile market was finalized. Official market day was set and an inaugural market day held during the quarter.
- vii. Conflict mitigation along the Tana River/Malindi corridor – Due to rising tension in the Tana River/Malindi livestock corridor/stock route, DLMC officials mobilized stakeholders to a dialogue meeting during which the surrounding issues were discussed. The tension has since eased, but follow-ups are still required to stem potential conflict between pastoralists and agronomists.
- viii. Export Market promotion to the Middle East – KLMC has been playing an active role in the ongoing preparatory meetings for a trade mission to promote Kenya exports to the ME markets.

Program Implementation Achievements by LTMSK

During the reporting period, LTMSK, one of the key private sector partners, in the pursuit of their mission and with the facilitation of the program, made remarkable progress in advocating for expanded market access for livestock from pastoral areas. The organization was able to effectively participate in program implementation by organizing relevant activities as spelt out in various work plans for throughout the period.

The following activities were undertaken/implemented by both at **LTMSK** level and in partnership with other key stakeholders and **NEPDP** project technical staff.

i. **Pastoral Parliamentary Policy Workshop At Sun N Sand, Mombasa, 5th – 8th July 2006.**

The LTMSK participate in preparations and presented a paper at the workshop.

ii. **Launch Of NEPDP in Garissa 25th July 2006**

The LTMSK participate in the whole process. Its participation is a boost to local program ownership and sustainability.

iii. **Livestock Sales During the period**

In the month of July, we entered into an agreement with the management of the **Kenya Meat Commission** at Athi-River Nairobi for a quarterly livestock supply. The Livestock Manager, Veterinary officer and Chief Grader from **KMC** visited four ranches of our members, where we did the selection, grading, ear tagging of **3000 bulls** with an average live weight of **349.5 kg**. Weekly deliveries of 400 head were made throughout the period. This sale (at Kshs. 67/Kg earned LTMSK members **Ksh. 70,249,500** (Seventy Million, Two Hundred And Forty Nine Thousand, Five Hundred). During the period **LTMSK** also sold **4500** bulls and **3000** small stock to our traditional buyer from **Mauritius**. This was done in five (5) Shipments from the **port of Mombasa** to the **Port Louis**. This was the largest number of consignment to be sent to Mauritius and this was due to the market competition faced by the Mauritius from **Kenya Meat Commission** factory entrant into the market. The sale of these animals earned our members **Ksh 90,450,000 (Ninety Million Four Hundred And Fifty Thousand)**.

- iv. This revenue has triggered positive reaction in livestock prices in Garissa, Ijara and Tana River as traders went back to purchase animals hence higher prices for the ordinary pastoralist which translates to higher household incomes among pastoral communities. **This has direct impact on household incomes of the program areas.**

v. **Senator Obama's Visit To NEPDP - (Wajir-27th August 2006).**

LTMSK played a very active role in the preparations and presentations during **Senator Barack Obama** (Illinois) visit to Wajir. The senator expressed a lot of interest in private sector and trade development and LTMSK roles in the NEPDP is truly relevant for the theme of development through trade. The Senators visit was an encouragement and support for the NEPDP. He has shown interest among the pastoral communities in Northern Kenya and will always remain an Icon of the pastoralists in this region. **"LTMSK on our own behalf and on the behalf of NEPDP wish to convey our gratitude to USAID Kenya Country Director and Project Coordinator Ms Makeda for choosing NEPDP as project to be visited by the Senator"**.

vi. **Regional/Grass roots secretariats**

The process of opening **LTMSK Secretariats** at Garissa, Ijara, Tana River and Witu was initiated. In the next quarter all these secretariats will be fully operational. This will be

done with the assistance and collaboration of **NEPDP** technical staff and other development partners.

vii. **Export Trade Mission**

LTMSK with other stakeholders, notably **Export promotion Council, MOLFD & MFA, Kenya Meat Commission** and **NEPD** partners have been meeting weekly to arrange, facilitate and actualize the trade mission to five (5) countries in Middle East in the next quarter. Currently we have set 3rd November as the as a tentative date for departure of the delegation to **Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Oman** and **Yemen**. All relevant countdown activities are being put in place.

viii. **Capacity Building**

- i. The 2nd phase of **LTMSK/KLMC** Institutional Capacity Building training was undertaken in **Garissa**. The trained facilitators will in turn train the large members of the two organizations. LTMSK played a key role in organizing this event.
- ii. Most significantly the business plans for **LTMSK** and value chain analysis are complete. The Project Team Leader handed over the final documents to LTMSK. This document gives the focus and vision for **LTMSK** in its operation for the next **5** years. **LTMSK** now has an official **5 years Strategic Plan**. The board is studying and in the next quarter we shall be in a position to commence it's implementation.

ix. **Further networking and advocacy**

- Dr. J.J Delate** –The Head of Trade and Marketing division at **AU-IBAR** visited **LTMSK** offices, ranches and slaughterhouse (8th – 9th September 2006). As the trade and marketing coordinator in the region he wanted to familiarize himself with the livestock infrastructure managed by **LTMSK** members. Important issues were discussed during the visit, mainly touching on expansion of trade for Kenyan livestock and technical support for the **LTNMSK**.
- x. A visit by a prominent **Saudi Livestock importer** was organized by the **LTMSK**. He arrived in the country to visit the livestock facilities like the **Kenya Meat Commission, Mombasa Slaughterhouse, Ranches, Shipping lines** and **Cargo Airlines**. After a visit to livestock processing installations, we are currently negotiating the prices and logistics of exporting the chilled meat and live Camels with both **KMC** and **Mombasa** slaughterhouse.
 - xi. During this quarter, a team of Consultants from **ASAL /ADB Pastoral Livelihoods** program visited our offices, ranches and Mombasa slaughterhouse. Their mission was to study and share experiences with the private sector players like **LTMSK** on private /public partnership in the delivery of services and uplifting the pastoralist incomes in **ASAL** areas.

Component 3: Financial and Non Financial Services for Marketing and Animal Health

Lack of access to financial and non-financial services have been identified as key constraints to pastoral livelihoods. Among the key constraints under this objective include conflict, credit facilities and market information. Conflict is a major hindrance to

development in pastoral areas all over the world. In the NEP and TRD, conflict, lack of access to credit and financial services, and accurate market information are hindrances to market access and often impact livestock production and service delivery. Conflict in NEP has been exacerbated by proliferation of illegal small arms and the instability in the neighboring countries. This has affected the regional economy, livestock rearing and led to high rate of migration to peri-urban areas, rising poverty and unemployment. This has made the majority of the population to be dependent on famine relief

Under this objective, the NEPDP seeks to address these constraints in an effort to open up new opportunities for income generation by pastoral households. A number of achievements were made in this endeavour.

Conflict Management and Peace Building

Conflict is a common feature in the program area and action was taken to enhance the capacity of local partners to take part in conflict mitigation, prevention and peace building. To identify specific action to be taken, a needs assessment was conducted by Camel Bell Consultants, a local peace building firm contracted for the assignment. The 5 districts in the program areas have district peace committees at different stages in terms of skills, knowledge and capacity. The needs assessment study recommended their strengthening and capacity building to increase their intervention capability.

After the needs assessment, a training program was designed to address identified gaps among all the districts peace committees. Camel Bell Consultants were awarded the task. A total of 59 district peace committee members [10 from each district] were trained on conflict resolution and peace building between March and April 2006. The empowered committees have continued to participate in conflict resolution activities in collaboration with KLMC, DLMCs and LTMSK.

Activation of Information System for the DLMCs

The NEPDP working with DLMCs has started the activation of world space radios and computers provided to all DLMCs in the program areas in an effort to help local markets access and disseminate livestock market information. The Wajir DLMC was also trained, in collaboration with ALIN (Arid Lands Information Network) on the use and operations of the world space radio. This system is being integrated into a regional livestock information system (LINKS) being established with other stakeholders. The remaining DLMCs will be trained during the next quarter. NEPDP has also established a radio communications system linking private sector partners to the MOLFD frequencies that besides disease reporting, can also be utilized to share market information. Capacity building to facilitate this communication is ongoing.

Mobilization Of Livestock Market (Kotile) in Ijara District

Access to local markets has also been identified as a constraint in the program area. Partly due to long distances between markets, poor communications infrastructure and nomadic lifestyle, a lot of producers are unable to reach markets where better prices are offered. As a result, they often sell their livestock and products to middle men at throw

away prices. Local markets are also the source/collection points for livestock destined for terminal/national markets, as well as export markets.

This has prompted the project to address access to local markets one of its priorities. In collaboration with other stakeholders, the NEPDP facilitated processes for the opening and operationalization of a new livestock market in Ijara district. After a series of consultations and preparatory activities, the market was officially opened in September – over 2000 head of livestock was displayed on the inaugural day.

Component 4: Improved Disease Surveillance and Animal Health Service Delivery

The control of animal diseases and veterinary service delivery are usually deficient in most pastoral areas. The NEPDP targets to address this constraint in NEP and TRD by strengthening the veterinary department and facilitating an expansion of the service delivery network by creating operational linkages between the DVS and private sector players. The delivery of this objective revolves around the establishment of a mobile veterinary laboratory network, linking it to the existing VIL system and other veterinary service providers, as well as human capacity development.

The following achievements were realized during the reporting period.

Fabrication and Equipping of Mobile Laboratories

Three Toyota Land Cruiser Hardtops were procured and fabricated into mobile laboratories by the Cooper Motors Cooperation (CMC) Engineering Division who won the competitive tender. The fabrication work involved provision compartment framework for the lab accessories (centrifuge, fridge, water bath, water, tank) to be installed in as well linkage to power supply systems. The vehicles were also fitted with one ton trailers and full-length roof racks, bull bars, winches and Codan Radios. After branding, the mobile labs were officially handed over to the veterinary department district offices in Mandera, Wajir and Tana River districts. A set of rules guidelines to guide the District veterinary staff in the management and use of the mobile laboratories was developed and adopted.

Disease Surveillance Activities

In consultation with the director of Veterinary Services, a decision was made that NEPDP support should target trade sensitive diseases that have a negative impact on pastoral livelihoods. The following diseases were prioritized; Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), PPR and Brucellosis. It was noted that linkages should be sought with programs and organizations handling other important diseases. Another program within AU-IBAR (SERECU) is dealing with Rinderpest while another USAID funded project at KEMRI/CDC is dealing with Rift Valley Fever.

Rift Valley Fever Surveillance

Discussions on possible collaboration between NEPDP and Center for Disease Control/KEMRI were held between NEPDP and CDC staff. Tentative agreement was reached that CDC can support the establishment of sentinel herds within NEP and TRD. The NEPDP and Veterinary

Department will then provide monitoring and follow-up sampling, as well as establish abortion calendars for livestock in the target areas. Additional discussions to reach institutional agreements on how to take this issue forward are continuing and will hopefully lead to formal collaborative arrangements.

Screening of Market Livestock

The mobile laboratories were used to screen animals destined for fattening in the designated disease free zone in the Taita ranches at the Garissa market. One hundred and eighty six (186) cattle were screened for CBPP and found to be negative for the disease. They were all issued with permits by the veterinary department, and transported to their destination for fattening. The Central Veterinary Laboratory Kabete and Regional Veterinary laboratory Garissa provided reagents and laboratory stores for screening. Another screening exercise was carried out in Wajir during the handing over and operationalization of the mobile laboratory during which 53 goats were examined.

Human Capital Development - Training of Trainers (TOT) for the CAHWS

In order to have an effective disease surveillance system and enhance participation of the Community Animal Health Workers in disease surveillance activities, there is a need to have skilled personnel in the program areas. In order to establish the levels of existing skills, and determine what more is needed to implement this, a training needs assessment was designed and is being administered. Questionnaires for TOT and CAHW needs assessments were prepared and administered throughout the Month of September. The questionnaire seeks to identify the training needs for both the trainers and the trainee. It targets DVO and their staffs, CAHWS, and NGOs involved in the training of CAHWs. Information generated will guide the training curriculum for Trainers as well as the CAHWs and also inform the design of the surveillance system.



Table 1: Project summary achievement against planned activities during the year

USAID IR	Component	Activity	Status of agreed on process indicators (Targets in brackets)					Comments
			Process indicator	Q1 Sept – Dec 05	Q2 Jan-Mar 06	Q3 Apr- Jun 06	Q4 Jul-Sep06	
IR 7.4	Institutional strengthening of KLMC, LMTS-K and their member associations	Procure vehicles for field operations	Number of vehicles procured	2(2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	All project vehicles were procured and registration processes were initiated
		Conduct training needs assessment for DLMCs	Report documenting the training needs of DLMC	1(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	This was meant to identify areas that DLMCs need to strengthen for them to be more effective in delivering their organizations grassroots mandates
		Train KLMC/LTMS-K officials and members on identified needs	Number of KLMC/LTMS-K officials and members trained	0(125)	113 (125)	N/A	N/A	The consultants adopted LEPSA methodology in training the DLMC members in the five target districts.
		Develop Detailed Business Plans for KLMC & LTMSK	Number of BPs developed Value Chain Analyses completed	N/A N/A	0(2) 0(1)	0(2) 0(1)	2(2) 1(1)	These documents now form the guiding principles for the development of the KLMC and LTMSK in the next 5 years

		TOF of DLMC & LTMSK Grassroots officials	Number of Branches Officials Trained	N/A	N/A	N/A	33 (30)	These will become the grassroots mobilizers and contact persons for both organizations
IR 7.3.1	Improved advocacy of KLMC, LTMSK, DLMCs and member associations	Train DLMC and LTMSK officials in lobbying and advocacy for market access	Number of DLMC/LTMS-K officials trained	0(100)	113(100)	N/A	N/A	Advocacy and lobbying were covered under institutional strengthening
		Hold consultative meetings to lobby for involvement of associations in the anagement of livestock marketing infrastructure	Number of grassroots consultative meetings held Number of PPG consultative meetings held	0(1) N/A	1(1) N/A	N/A 1(1)	N/A N/A	Activity was meant top identify policy bottlenecks affecting pastoralists and other livestock stakeholders on the ground A well attended consultative workshop was held in Mombasa. Action plan developed for implementation
		Undertake Trade Missions to regional and International Markets	Number of Missions undertaken Number of animals sold locally and export	0(0)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1) 3000 sold locally and 10500 exported	This activity has been shifted severally due to policy and logistic considerations. Reporting on livestock sales has been poor but arrangements to strengthen this are taking place

IR7.3.2	Financial and none financial services for marketing and animal health	Conduct a feasibility study for a microfinance operation in NEP	Report guiding establishment of microfinance system in NEP	1(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	The report produced was not sufficient to guide the establishment of a financial services scheme in NEP and TRD. Alternatives are being explored
		Establish information resource centers providing both human and livestock related information	Number of community outlets providing livestock related information	0(2)	5(2)			This activity is currently underway. Computers purchased for each of the 5 DLMC offices by another USAID supported program are being activated and inter-linked to an internet based market information system via world space radio. Training of operators is ongoing
		Conducting peace building needs assessment study	Report documenting gaps in peace initiatives	0(1)	1(1)	N/A	N/A	This initiative was intended to remove insecurity as a bottleneck to market access by livestock traders
IR7.3.3.3	Improve control and surveillance of livestock diseases to enhance trade	Procuring vehicles to facilitate disease control and surveillance activities	Number of vehicles procured	4(4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	The vehicles were procured for disease surveillance activities by the veterinary department
		Fabricate vehicles to mobile veterinary laboratories	Number of vehicles fabricated	0(3)	3(3)	N/A	N/A	Fabrication of vehicles to mobile laboratories undertaken by CMC Engineering

		Establish and equip mobile veterinary laboratories	Number of mobile laboratories operationalized at district levels	0(3)	3[3]	3 (3)	0 (0)	Mobile laboratories have been deployed to the districts and arte already providing services
		Procuring vehicles and VHF radios	Number of vehicles and VHF radios procured	0(0)	0(3)	6(3)	N/A	Equipment is used for both to transmit market information and disease reporting
		Carry out livestock disease surveillance campaigns	Number of animals screened for trans-boundary diseases	0(100)	0[100]	0(100)	216(100)	Disease screening was started at Garissa and Wajir.
		Training of CAHW TOTs	Number of TOTs trained	N/A	N/A	N/A	0(20)	A training needs assessment was initiated for personnel within the DVS but could not be completed due to logistic difficulties. Process of identifying facilitator has been initiated.
		Training of CAHWs on disease surveillance and reporting	Number of CAHWs trained	N/A	N/A	N/A	0(40)	Training needs assessment not yet completed.

Vulnerability Issues, Problems and Issues requiring attention

- i. The program experienced serious start up delays due to un-anticipated staff changes. Recruitment of new staff took time leading to a long lag between official signing of the grant and actual start of implementation activities. In the process, the program lost close to 1 year of implementation time.
- ii. The program lacks inputs for administrative and logistics support. This has forced the TL and program accountant to spend a lot of time on logistics rather than technical matters. The program also needs to make a provision to contribute to the costs of the liaison office at Nairobi. (rent, maintenance, cleaning and other services)
- iii. After the business planning exercise for the KLMC and LTMSK, new areas of need have been identified for these two organizations. Experience learned during the past 6 months of implementation have also unearthed new needs that need to be addressed in order to make the program more effective. Among these include facilitation of the DLMCs in promoting **KLMC** mandates and facilitating processes on the ground - including mobilizing for market access, training of grassroots members, participation in the implementation of relevant activities and reporting on the program. Additionally, support to address some immediate needs of the **LTMSK HQ** should be considered – especially development of a personnel structure and a market information system. Additionally, to more effectively promote value based private-public sector partnerships as envisioned by emergent thinking on the roles of public and private sectors in development, the NEPDP should seek greater emphasis in supporting private sector actors (KLMC and LTMSK) to increase their effectiveness in promoting livestock marketing and service provision.
- iv. Additional need has also been identified to strengthen local markets because a lot of livestock keepers are unable to access markets freely/easily in most areas of the NEP/TRD. Strengthening local markets is also the surest way of supplying to the export markets. Another hitherto under developed area of livestock marketing is milk trade. The value chain analysis identified milk as an important commodity whose marketing is not well developed. Our feeling is that supporting milk marketing will give greater gender sensitivity as well as spread access to income generation opportunities to a section of the population that is almost always disadvantaged by development interventions in the livestock sector.
- v. The geographic coverage of the NEPDP is such limited that some of its objectives may not be effectively achieved. The program area is a vast under developed region traversing an extremely porous 3-Nation international border. The set-up alone compromises that disease control and livestock marketing objectives unless a trans-boundary approach is adopted across the three boundaries.

Actions Taken/Proposed to address the challenges

Resulting from the above challenges, the following actions have been proposed to address the emerging issues

i. Program Modification

Minor program modifications are recommended to address the emergent program realities in the NEPDP

ii. Budget Realignment

A realignment of the program budget is proposed to ensure resources are available to address identified new/realigned activities

iii. Program Expansion

The nature of challenges being addressed by the NEPDP have a trans-boundary rather than a national dimension. In order to effectively control market sensitive diseases among pastoralist producers, it is prudent to scale up the project to include the neighbouring countries or the entire regional economic community (IGAD).

Planned activities for the next Six months – see excel spreadsheet

Expenditure for the reporting period – see excel spreadsheet